

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASESetc., etc.,
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47 and 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.
Hongkong, March 10, 1915. TEL. 144.THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM-RAISING, FURNACE-STEEL-MAKING, SHIPS, BUNKERS, AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Computes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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FIRECLAY.

STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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UNDERTAKES

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-

TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from.

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

5 Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared on y by

ENO, (Ld.), FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAKAMURA, SANO,
SHINNEW and KAWAMADA
Collieries.AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI
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AGENCIES:

CHUNKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
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Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
ManagerNo. 2, PEDDER STREET,
HONGKONG.

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THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA.SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
(\$16,000,000)AND
SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT
MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000)SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN
are hereby notified that the interest
payments for the month of April amounting to
\$1,000,000 (one million dollars) and Twenty
thousand (\$20,000) have been duly received by
the Undersecretary and brought to Lian
Service Account.F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.Inspector General of Customs,
P. King, 14th April, 1915.

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NOTICE

We are prepared to deliver our
MILK & BUTTER
to any address in the City, East and
West Point, Quarry Bay, Kowloon
and Canton.

TWICE DAILY

Orders for Milk and all Dairy
Products can be registered at our
Town Depot or at our branches at
the Peak, Quarry Bay, Kowloon
and Sham Shui Po.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

68

From MONDAY

the 12th inst

LADIES

up to date ready-made

BLOUSES

CLEARANCE SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

at

KOMOR & KOMOR

Des Voeux Road,

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

Hongkong, April 9, 1915.

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MARTIN'S

CAPSULES

A French Remedy for the treatment of
all cases of acute and chronic
dysentery, cholera, and all
forms of intestinal trouble.
It is a powerful and reliable
remedy, and is sold in all
countries.

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forms of intestinal trouble.
It is a powerful and reliable
remedy, and is sold in all
countries.Smokers of discrimination
always selectThe
GARRICK
SMOKING
TOBACCOIt has the distinction
of invigorating the
nerves and brain of
the business man.Does not burn or
irritate the
throat.THE BATTLE OF ST.
ELOI

FURIOUS CONFLICT.

Hand to Hand Fight at Street
Baricades.

(From "The Daily Telegraph.")

Yesterday evening (March 21) the
Press Bureau issued the following des-
criptive account, communicated by an
eye-witness, present, with General Head-
quarters, which continues and supplies
the narrative published on the
18th instant of the movements of the
British Force and the French Armies in
the vicinity of St. Eloi.

March 19.

Since the action at St. Eloi on the
14th and 15th there has been no fight-
ing on our front. This action has been
somewhat eclipsed by the story of Neuve
Chapelle, but, although it was of com-
parative unimportance, since it left the
situation very much as it had been be-
fore, it gave equal proofs of the fighting
qualities of the British soldier.The village of St. Eloi lies at the
junction of two main roads, one the road
from Ypres to Arras, the other the
road from Ypres to Warneton. Our
line runs close round the village on the
east, and on the south side of its bonds
away westward, so that the enemy may
be said roughly to face the village on two
sides. To the south-east there is a
large mound, or tumulus.On the evening of Sunday, the 14th,
after an extremely heavy artillery fire
directed against our trenches along the
eastern and south-western sectors, the
Germans endeavored to rush our line.
This attempt succeeded so far as the
latter sector was concerned, for the
trenches had been blown in, and were
absolutely untenable. To the east of the
village, however, our infantry made a
most determined stand. Their fire was
steadily and well-directed, and the
Germans among the assailants were de-
scribed, our men sticking to their posts till
the last-in fact, till they were over-
whelmed by sheer weight of numbers.The Germans then rushed the sup-
port trenches and also the mound, which
they had blown up by a mine, and fol-
lowing up their success penetrated into
the village itself. They were, however,
not allowed to remain long in undisputed
possession of it. Our first counter-attack
took place at 2.30 a.m. on the 15th, and
was only partly successful, the enemy
still retaining possession of St. Eloi,
and some breast-works and trenches.By another effort made nearly two
hours later we succeeded in driving him
completely out of the village, and in
reoccupying all the trenches which had
not been destroyed. The mound, how-
ever, still remained in the hands of the
Germans, though it has been subjected to
so heavy a fire that little use can be
made of it.The fighting in St. Eloi itself was, as
usual in such cases, of the fiercest de-
scription. On gaining the place the Ger-
mans had erected baricades across the
streets defended by machine guns, and
there had to be storming one by one
our men coming on time after time re-
gardless of their losses until the village
had been cleared of the enemy.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

Prisoners captured during this fighting
said that the German losses had been
very great, the reports especially suffer-
ing severely from our shell fire, while
our bombardment during the previous
days had done much damage to their
trenches.The attack was carried out by infan-
try, followed closely by pioneers, whose
mission it was to put the position in a
state of defense so soon as the infantry
had seized it.Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th
and 18th, passed quietly, except for
heavy shelling at various points, espe-
cially in the neighborhood of Neuve
Chapelle. On the morning of the 17th
some 200 Germans took advantage of
the misty weather to try to reach their
own trenches by advancing across the
open near Lo Tuguet. They were seen,
however, and were opened on them,
causing many to fall.In spite of the generally monotonous
character of the present stage of the
war there have been some dramatic mo-
ments. One such moment immediately
preceded the attack on Neuve Chapelle
on the 10th, when our infantry, waiting
to assault, were watching the bombard-
ment. They saw our shells burst in
the thick veil of smoke and dust
which hung over the German trenches,
and as the muzzles were on, as our
artillery fire grew hotter and hotter, and
the time grew nearer for them to rush
forward, their excitement rose to fever
pitch. In some places they were seen
to jump up on the parapets brandishing
their rifles towards the Germans, and
shouting remarks which were drowned
in the roar of the guns. When the rush
was actually made our losses were
telling. It was only in the subsequent
advance that the heavy casualties occur-

BRITISH INDUSTRY TO ENEMY.

It is noteworthy that the enemy's
wounded had to thank our men for
many acts of kindness even in the ex-
citement of the assault. In one case
one of our soldiers, finding a wounded
Prussian officer who had had his arm
blown off by a shell, carried him to a
place of safety under a heavy fire.Of the gallantry of regimental officers
throughout the fighting it is unnecessary
to speak. The casualty lists tell the
tale. The heavy toll among them was
largely due to the fact that in advancing
over the intricate country intersected with
hedges and ditches the platoon com-
manders had to go forward to recon-
noitre the ground and discover the best
way to circumvent or cross these ob-
stacles without giving their men crowded
together in narrow places, such as gaps
in hedges and bridges. This success
achieved and the extraordinary spirit
shown by the troops are the best proofs
of the qualities displayed by their
leaders.The accounts of much of the fighting
that has taken place in the Western
theatre of operations during the winter,
judging as they have with infinitely
pain or loss of ground, naturallyCOUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTIONOnly a Cough, but you stop
while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD-LIVER OIL
COMPOUNDThe finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES every cough that is
only a Cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Phone: 1,125 and 93,566.

prompt the question of what advantage
or disadvantage to either side can be
advances and retirements which in any
other field campaign would have been
considered too trivial for record.

MYSTERY OF MENOR SUCCESS.

The answer is twofold. In the first
place, a success, especially that of an
offensive of which some definite point
or position is gained, even though the
advance registered be a small one, is as
elevating to the moral of the attackers
as it is depressing to that of the defend-
ers, for it is the feeling of having beaten
the enemy that counts, and not the ex-
tent of ground won. As has been stated
already, the effect of the victory at Neuve
Chapelle has in this way been remark-
able. It has caused troops which were
by no means depressed before to become
elated, and has filled them with con-
fidence in spite of undoubtedly heavy
losses, a fact which the enemy may ap-
preciate when next they meet.The effect of the recent fighting on
the Germans is not possible to gauge.
But, though they are stubborn folk, not
easily downcast, the operations of the
last few days cannot have been encourag-
ing.In the second place, in regard to the
actual extent of ground won or lost, as
has been frequently pointed out, the form
of warfare into which the operations have
developed approximates to that of a siege,
in which very much of the fighting is at
close range, and the possession of a yard
of ground counts, because it may enable
the possessor to act against some other
point with greater effect than he could
otherwise have done.It must also be borne in mind that the
success of an action, especially at pre-
sent, must be judged not only by its
strategical or tactical results, but by the
material damage done by killing or put-
ting out of action large numbers of the
enemy.

DUTY OF OUR ARMY.

It is for this reason that the extent
of the ground gained cannot be taken as
a criterion of the result attained. One
way in which quite a slight advance may
be of far greater value to the side making
it than would appear from the map is
that it may, from its tactical situation,
force the enemy in order to recapture
what is lost to counter-attack under ad-
verse conditions, which will cause him
greater losses than those suffered by
the original attackers. To effect this
object is perhaps more important than it
has been in any previous campaign, for
the struggle between the nations has now
become one of exhaustion, and success
will favour that side which can put out
of action the greater number of its
opponents.The duty before the British Army in
France now is to fight, and to hit or
"knock out" as many Germans as pos-
sible as quickly as possible, and with
the least loss to itself. The duty before
the British nation is by every means in
its power to back up and help its soldiers
to do this.Just as there is no doubt that the les-
son of this war, as of all wars,
has been the value of preparation, there
is also no doubt that the direction in
which preparation has chiefly affected
the operations has lain in the possession
of guns and ammunition—two things
which cannot be quickly improvised. In-
deed, it can be said that nowadays
providence lies on the side of the "big
battalions."

WARNING TO WORKERS.

This is partly due to the devastating
effect of modern guns and to the me-
chanical traction which enables them and
the ammunition for them to be brought into
the field. It has been proved again and
again and the fight at Neuve Chapelle has
only served to enforce the lesson, that
the strongest entrenched positions can
be carried with less loss to the attackers
than to the defenders if the assaults be
sufficiently prepared by artillery, and
further, that under such conditions any
counter-attack made by the defenders to
regain what is lost is almost bound to
fail, with immense loss to those attempt-
ing it. But to do this demands many
guns and unlimited ammunition.This war is a life and death struggle
between entire nations, in which all the
resources of every combatant are or
should be mobilised to one end. Not
only will victory depend on far as in-
material means are concerned—very
largely on the action of artillery, or on
the man behind the gun in the field; it
will depend equally on the provision and
maintenance of the artillery and its am-
munition; in other words, upon the
action of the manufacturer and the man
in the workshop at home. We are all
fighting the same battle.For every failure to perform their share
of the common task on the part of the
industrial combatants the price will have
to be paid by their comrades in the field
—in blood; and the whole nation will
suffer even if it gain the victory in the
long run.It may not be realized at
home that for the lack of means where-
with from afar off to blow into the air
some trench or post belching forth
machine-guns and barbed wire friends,
or, at any rate, country men, may be
mown down in swathes.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL

LAST NIGHT

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

Messrs Phillip Braham &
Campbell's Co.

"THE GROTESQUES"

The World's Laughiest Players

TO-NIGHT

Monday, April 26th

Grand Patriotic Night and

Farewell of the Grotesques.

The Telephone Belle

and

Some Musical Impressions.

Please note that on each change of pro-
gramme, the Entire Musical Programme is
also changed.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING
AT

Moutrie's.

Curtain at 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong, April 26, 1915. 531

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT AND AGENCY COMPANY

LIMITED.

DURING my absence and until further
Notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAF-
FORD NORTHGATE has been appointed
ACTING SECRETARY.By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 23, 1915. 376

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of Twenty
Dollars and a Bonus of Five Dollars
per Share for the year 1913 and an Interim
Dividend of Thirty Dollars per Share for
the year 1914 will be Payable on FRIDAY
the 30th instant.Shareholders may be on application at
the Office of the Society on or after that
date.By Order of the Board
C. MONAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 23, 1915. 378

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE
TO
ORDERCHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 421.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

HOTELS

KINGSCLORE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the "BUI"
district, overlooking the Botanical
Gardens and facing the Harbour.
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously
fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric
Fans.
Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms
throughout.
Telephone No. 1122.
Cable Address: "Schools".
A.B.C. Code: 5th Ed.
Hongkong, September 1, 1915. 1908

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

A. L. Electric Light, Power, and Heating.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA." FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager.DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper,
and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight.

Hughes and Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers

AND
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used

A.B.C. and 5th Edition.

A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address

MEIKON HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

TUESDAY,

the 27th April, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:

Drawing Room Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass and Bronze-mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c.

Also

Blackwood Cabinet, Blackwood Fire Screen, Stands, Taps, Sinks, &c., Marble Clock, Typewriter and Bicycle also Complete New Encyclopaedia Britannica.

&c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms: As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1915. 371

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 28th April, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. at No. 8, Stewart Terrace, The Peak.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

therein contained:

Chamberlain's Sofa and Arm-Chairs, Large Teakwood Sideboard, (specially made and designed) Oval Extension Dining Table (3 leaves and Chairs, White Wicker Furniture, Glass Ware, Crockery and E.P. Ware, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture (specially designed), a 1 size Suite of Bedroom Furniture very suitable for a small flat, Large Wardrobes Bevelled Mirrors, Single Beds and large Double Bed, Shanghai Bath, Cooking Stove, &c., &c., &c.

Also

Garden Tent and Table, Carrying Chair, One Porcelain Chair Safe (American make) and a number of Plants in Pots.

On view from Tuesday, the 27th April.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms: As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 20, 1915. 362

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

FRIDAY,

the 30th April, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:

TEAKWOOD—Drawing Room Suites, Chamberlain's and Chairs (new), Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Also

BLACKWOOD—Cabinets, Chairs, Flower, Blinds, Brackets, Marble-top Tables, Card Tables, Bookcases, Photo Frames, &c., &c., &c.

Also

Brass and Bronze-mounted Bedsteads, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Carpets and Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, Fenders and Fire Brackets, Glass and E.P. Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 24, 1915. 382

BY TELEGRAPH. THE WAR.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH ENGAGED IN A BIG ACTION.

LONDON, April 24, 12.30 a.m.
Despatches from northern France describe the battle originating on Hill 60, as developing into the biggest engagement the British have undertaken on their own initiative since the war began. It is obvious, from the enormous concentration of German artillery, that they are preparing for a stupendous effort. Reinforcements estimated at an army corps have been rushed up from Belgium. The battle is becoming more general than any since the Autumn, as the Germans, finding the British unexpectedly strong, attempted to extend on the wings, the advance of the British having driven a wedge into the German lines, threatening them on two sides viz. their advanced positions towards Ypres, and their lines along the frontier defending the approaches to Lille. German heavy guns have been posted at Zandvoorde Ridge, only a mile or two away from the British lines. The enemy's counter-attack on Hill 60, on Wednesday, was more vigorous than any hitherto.

Debauching from the cover of the struggling, wooded country round their stronghold at Zandvoorde, the Germans advanced in masses in open country before the village of Zwarteloo, on the east side of the ridge, and their losses were appalling from our guns and machine-guns. The enemy's utmost efforts were unable to reach the trenches on the Hill which were supported by ample reserves. The British losses were surprisingly light considering the importance of the battle.

A Britisher who escaped from the asphyxiating bombs described the first effects as something like the beginning of unconsciousness under chloroform.

The British fighting spirit is illustrated by the story of an Old Merchant Taylor Rugby, who, surrounded by Germans earlier in the fighting, said he forgot all he knew about bayonet drill and was giving the enemy the butt of the rifle when suddenly he heard a roar from behind "Ring up Park," and in a well known football forward, turned off and shirs sleeves, rolled up, thrusting and swinging right and left. The forward accounted for six before the remainder of the Germans broke and ran before the berserk-like rush.

Further north, the Belgians are gallantly and successfully resisting the German pressure between Bixchoote and Dixmude, where the enemy is engaging chiefly in attacks at night, the French valiantly assisting the Belgians. Their marines particularly distinguished themselves recently, when the Germans, on mistaking them for machine-gunners, slipped down the face of a cliff at two o'clock in the morning and nearly effected a surprise. They managed to establish themselves on the left bank. When the position became precarious, the French marines, singing the "Marseillaise," charged driving the Germans at the point of the bayonet into the river where the survivors were cut down in desperate individual combats.

LOST GROUND RECOVERED.

LONDON, April 24.
An evening communique states that the surprise caused by the German asphyxiating bombs north of Ypres had no grave consequences. Our counter-attacks, vigorously supported by the British on our right and by the Belgians on our left, developed successfully. The Anglo-French troops gained ground northwards between Steenstraete and the Ypres-Post-Capelle road. Our Allies took prisoners belonging to three different regiments.

Three German attacks on the heights of the Meuse were immediately arrested.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT TRIESTE.

AUSTRIANS SHOUTING "VIVA ITALIA."

LONDON, April 24, 2.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the discontent at Trieste is owing to the lack of food. The exasperation of the people is assuming serious proportions. Hungry crowds are marching the streets, demanding bread, and crying "Down with the war" and "Viva Italia." Such demonstrations are unprecedented and would hitherto have meant imprisonment for life. The demonstrations have created a deep impression in Italy, where everything affecting Trieste is watched with the closest anxiety. It is believed that, if the position grows worse, the excitement aroused in Italy may result in forcing the hands of the Government.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Trieste.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, April 24.
Field-Marshal Sir John French sends a communique in which he says that on Thursday evening the enemy attacked the French troops on our left in the neighbourhood of Bixchoote and Langemark, north of Ypres.

The attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment, the enemy using a large number of appliances for the production of asphyxiating gas. The quantity produced indicates a long and deliberate preparation for the employment of devices that are contrary to the terms of The Hague Convention.

The false statement issued by the Germans a week ago that we were using such gases was obviously an effort to diminish in advance the criticism of neutral nations.

The French were obliged to retire beyond the gas zone during the night in consequence of being overwhelmed with the fumes. They withdrew to the Canal in the neighbourhood of Boesinghe.

Our front remains intact except on the extreme left, where we had to readjust the line in conformation with the new French line.

Two attacks delivered at night on our trenches east of Ypres were repulsed.

Fighting still continues north of Ypres.

A BLOODY BATTLE RAGING.

80,000 Germans Moved To The Scene.

LONDON, April 24, 1 p.m.
Dutch newspapers state that masses of German troops are pouring through Brussels in connection with the German attack on the Yser, for which they have been preparing for more than a week.

While the Allies were attacking south of Ypres the Germans were throwing every available man to the north of that town in a great effort to pierce the Allies' line.

The bloodiest battle on the western front, up to the present, is now raging.

A correspondent at the Dutch frontier says that he saw at least 80,000 Germans, coming from the direction of Aix-la-Chapelle, pass on Thursday. He describes the men as being as closely packed as growing corn.

The Daily Mail's correspondent, in a despatch from Warsaw, dated the 11th instant, says that a high Russian authority told him "the Germans have decided to make one more crushing move in the West in the hope of severing the Allies." Two Bavarian corps recently operating near the Ussek Pass, have already entrained for Belgium.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 25, 1.20 a.m.

The Paris evening communique says:—
The Germans did their utmost to profit by a surprise caused by their use of asphyxiating gas to the north of Ypres, but without success. At dawn today the Germans succeeded in carrying the village of Litz ray on the left bank of the Yser. A vigorous attack by Zouaves and Belgians retook the village. We progressed appreciably on our left, keeping in touch with the Belgian Army. Slower progress was made on the right. Meanwhile the British were violently attacked. They replied by counter-attack, and the result is still unknown.

The Germans exploded five powerful mines near the trenches at Beausjour, and we occupied the craters thus formed, which were 25 metres in diameter.

There has been very heavy fighting at Bois d'Ailly, the German fighting desperately to retake the 700 metres captured by us on Thursday.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

AUSTRIA'S FUTILE EFFORTS.

LONDON, April 25.

An official Petrograd message states: The Austrians, after long preparation with heavy artillery, made a number of attacks on the heights held by the Russians in the region of Poles. These were repulsed with enormous losses.

The Austrians also failed in their attacks in the region of Voloskate. The Russians in the neighbourhood of Telopetelo and Sianka have seized a series of important heights.

THE TSAR VISITS PRZEMYSL.

LONDON, April 25.

The Tsar, who came from Lvoff, visited Przemyśl on Friday accompanied by the Grand Duke Nicholas. He dined and slept at the residence of an Austrian ex-Commander in the fortress. He visited the forts on Saturday.

CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 25.

The following additional list of casualties, evidently having reference to the fighting at Hill 60, is published:

Killed: Alm; G. J. Child; F. J. Chubb; B. Doring; C. G. Egerton (West Ridings); T. M. Ellis; H. B. Hodges; B. Job; F. Joslin; E. W. Leather; E. McDermid; B. A. Malet; J. H. Oldham; C. Payton; E. R. Taylor (West Ridings); C. T. Tug; G. H. Walford; E. B. Walker (West Kents); Raw; Williams; T. Wingate; F. R. Thackeray (West Ridings); 2nd Lieut. J. Cruft (Warwick); E. Kellie (Bedford); G. Kireh (Bedford).
Wounded: D. R. Sladen; P. A. Turner; Webb; Tyndall.

SWEDISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 24.

The Swedish steamer *Kodi* was deliberately torpedoed without warning by a German submarine in the North Sea. The vessel was also fired upon.

THE GERMANS' "ONE MORE CRUSHING MOVE."

The *Daily Mail* publishes a Warsaw despatch dated the 11th inst., in which the correspondent says a high Russian authority told him that "the Germans have decided to make one more crushing move in the West in the hope of severing the Allies." Two Bavarian corps recently operating near the Ussek Pass have already entrained for Belgium.

VON TIRPITZ'S JUBILEE.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KAISER.

LONDON, April 25.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that the Kaiser, on the occasion of the jubilee of Admiral von Tirpitz, telegraphed to the latter congratulations and thanks for his great services to the Fatherland by the extension of the Navy, whose value, he says, was proved by the present war.

THE FRENCH TROOPS STILL PROGRESSING.

LONDON, April 23.

A Paris communique states:—We took a further 700 metres of trenches at Bois d'Ailly, and a number of prisoners, including officers: Paris, April 24, 1.15 a.m.

An official communique says:—Our progress in the Forest of Apremont has continued.

EMDEN'S "LANDING PARTY ATTACKED BY ARABS."

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a telegram from Berlin reports that the *Emden's* landing party on March 27th landed at the Arabian port Sidd, south of Jeddah, in the Red Sea. The Arabs attacked them as they were marching across country, but were repulsed after three days' fight.

The Turkish Headquarters states that the Germans had a lieutenant and two men killed and three men wounded. Some Turkish soldiers, also, who were accompanying the Germans were wounded.

THE TSAR RECEIVES ON OVATION.

LONDON, April 23.

A message from Petrograd states that an historic event occurred at Lvoff, when His Majesty the Tsar visited the city. He was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds, who lined the decorated streets. In response to repeated acclamations, the Tsar appeared on the balcony of the palace and thanked the people for the warmth of their reception and called for cheers for an indivisible and powerful Russia.

It is noteworthy that he received an ovation from the Jewish population of Galicia.

THE QUESTION OF THE CALIPHATE.

LONDON, April 24, 2.10 p.m.

Lord Cromer, in a letter to the *Times*, on the question of the Caliphate, concurs with the views of the Marquess of Crewe that the question is one that the Moslems themselves must decide. He suggests, however, the advisability of issuing a manifesto setting forth the importance that Great Britain attaches to the political independence of the Caliph with a view to allaying certain anxiety, prevalent in the Moslem world. A *Times* leader endorses the suggestion, and points out that Lord Hardinge already expresses that view in the same general sense.

THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

LONDON, April 24, 2.10 p.m.

From Athens it is reported that the Allies have landed at three points of the Gallipoli peninsula.

ASPHYXIATING BOMBS.

GERMANS BARBAROUS WPAONS OF WARFARE.

LONDON, April 23.

A communique says that there were lively engagements at the band of the Yser and north of Dixmude, where the Belgians repulsed the Germans, and inflicted heavy loss upon them.

The Germans to the northward of Ypres, by employing a large quantity of asphyxiating bombs, the effect of which was felt two kilometres away, succeeded in forcing us to retire in the direction of the Yser canal. A vigorous counter-attack, however, enabled us to regain our ground, and take many prisoners.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE CHINESE CURIOS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. WONG KEE KEE of Shanghai, to Sell by Public Auction,
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the 6th, 7th & 8th, May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. each day, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE CHINESE CURIOS.

(From KANGHI to K'IENTUNG Period)

Comprising:—
5-Coloured and Blue and White Vases, Bowls, Plates, Jars, Incense Burners, Cops and Pots, Sang-de-bout Vases, 5 Coloured Porcelain Fan Screens &c., &c., &c.

Also
A quantity of Bronze and Brass Incense Burners and Vases, Ming, Inlay and Bamboo Carvings, Old Kakeemonos, Lacquered Screens, &c., &c., &c.

A few lots of Crystal and Agate Souff' Bottles, Jade Ornaments, &c., &c., &c.
N.B.—The Undersigned will give a week's guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: As usual.

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Hongkong, April 21, 1915.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE

ENGLISH TAILORS

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No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
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ESTABLISHED 1900.

Great Britain and Belgium.

STRIKING INTERVIEW WITH NEW MINISTER.

The War and After.

Reuter's representative was received on March 12 by M. Paul Hymans, the new Belgian Minister, who, continuously giving the first interview he has accorded to an English journalist, and discussed at length the present situation. The Minister now holds his first diplomatic post, and probably at the end of the war will return to politics. He is one of the most influential Belgian politicians and party leaders. He was created Minister of State on the outbreak of war, and enjoys the confidence of the King and Queen. It was the desire of the Belgian Government in appointing him to send to England one of its ablest politicians. He was one of the deputation lately sent to the United States.

Speaking first of his appointment to London the Minister said:

"I am very proud to represent Belgium before the Government of his Majesty King George V. in this admirable city, which is the seat of the highest political activity, and at a time decisive for the history and for the future of my country. London has been the theatre of the Conference of London of July and November, 1911, which but still further to bring us closer to the independence of Belgium, won by the nation in the days of 1830, and which imposed on Belgium permanent neutrality. From that time and commercial enterprises, by its spirit of initiative, by the works of its artists and writers. During the war it has revealed the intensity of the national sentiment, its wish to live, and its shown that it cannot conceive life without honour and liberty."

In conclusion, the Minister said: "After the war Belgium will employ all her energy in the reconstruction of her economic and political activity. I am sure that the support of Great Britain will not be lacking after the war, more than it has been during the war. And the Belgian nation will finally come aggrandized out of the terrible ordeal which it has endured, with new strength, with the esteem of the world, and ripe for great destinies."

Turning to the subject of the war, his Excellency said:

"Recent events have established between Great Britain and Belgium indissoluble bonds. Great Britain has taken up arms and shed the blood of her youth to defend the independence and the neutrality of Belgium, betrayed by Germany, who had given her word of honour to respect them. She has thrown herself into a long and murderous war to protect and avenge the right. And at the same time she has generously opened her arms to thousands of Belgians whose homes had been destroyed or who had declined to live under the yoke of the invader."

"We shall never forget what we owe to Great Britain. Nor will Great Britain forget the heroic sacrifices of the Belgian nation, its revolutionary defence against the German armies which were marching through Belgium to reach Paris first, then Dunkirk and Calais. We broke the first German effort at Liege. Up to the end of the month of August we held back the German forces in Belgium, and upon the Yser, by a stubborn resistance, we checked the invader. Our army has suffered heavy losses, but has just been reconstituted by thousands of young recruits, who have been trained for some months in the instruction camps which we have established in France. And the call to arms of all young Belgians of the ages of 18 to 25 who are in France, in Great Britain or in Belgian territory not occupied by the enemy, will give us fresh reinforcements."

Three hundred German soldiers, driven mad by the British artillery and the slaughter of their comrades at Neuve Chapelle, have been placed in an asylum at Aix-la-Chapelle, says an Amsterdam message.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta reports: The firing of the Queen Elizabeth at the Dardanelles is the talk of the whole fleet. While she was anchored she frequently shelled the forts effectively over a range of 16 miles. When landing parties from the naval division went ashore to complete the demolition of some of the forts they were fired upon by Turkish forces who were strongly entrenched, and whose presence our aeroplanes had failed to discover. Nineteen of our men were killed and several more wounded. Later on, however, the Turks were driven off.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. The *Illustrated London News* was first offered to the public in 1875. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world-wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than four years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief, but cures. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

ROBT. PORTER & CO'S CELEBRATED BULL DOG BRAND LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS.

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing.
Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

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SUN HELMETS

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PERFECT VENTILATION.

EASY FITTING

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THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—"The Grotesque" at the Theatre Royal.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda

WEDNESDAY, April 22.—
H.E. Stock Exchange Settling Day.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 8, Stewart Terrace, Peak.THURSDAY, April 23.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 224, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 10, Victoria Villas, Kowloon.
10.15 p.m.—Full Moon.FRIDAY, April 24.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at No. 1, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Noon.—China Goods Company's Meeting.SATURDAY, May 1.—
3.30 p.m.—Talks, Rifle Club's Concert at Quarry Bay.MONDAY, May 3.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.TUESDAY, May 4.—
3.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.WEDNESDAY, May 5.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.THURSDAY, May 6.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.FRIDAY, May 7.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.SATURDAY, May 8.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.SUNDAY, May 9.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.MONDAY, May 10.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.TUESDAY, May 11.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.WEDNESDAY, May 12.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.THURSDAY, May 13.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.FRIDAY, May 14.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.SATURDAY, May 15.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.SUNDAY, May 16.—
Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY

O. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists.GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG

Mong Kok, July 1914

war, in addition to costs and writings of, can even a modest surplus. As regards raw materials, the coal market was busiest, the production at the coal-mines of the Kowloon district having risen during February, as compared with the previous month.

Since then we learn that the German markets have been much more seriously dislocated and in many instances are completely at a standstill.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss May Yoh, the well-known American actress, is in Hongkong, on her way to the Philippines. Miss Yoh is making a trip round the world.

At Union Church on Saturday Mr. W. Carstairs, chief engineer of the a.s. Maunsang, was married to Miss Helen Pettit, who recently arrived from Fulham Park, London. Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald officiated.

Mr. N. P. Hill, storekeeper on the P. & O. steamship "Nora," died on the ship early this morning from a malady from which he had been suffering for some time. The funeral at Happy Valley this afternoon was attended by officers, members of crew and the local office.

ST. JOHN VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT

The Preliminary Course in Home Nursing in connection with the Hongkong Voluntary Aid Detachment (Ladies) has just been completed, and the Recruit Course will be commenced under Dr. Dalnushy Allen on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11.30 a.m., at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road. All the present members of the Detachment have obtained the Certificate qualifying for admission, (Trained Nurse's Diploma, or a Certificate in Home Nursing and another in First Aid), but it has been decided to admit in addition a number of ladies as Probationers, who will be necessarily be required to pass examinations. It should be noted that no Member can be enrolled who is not prepared to sign the following Declaration.

According to reports from the Rhinisch-Westphalian district recently published in "Engineering," the iron and steel industry of that important part of Germany, averaged towards the end of the year, 60 per cent. of the normal production, in some places perhaps only 50 per cent., whilst in others it rose to 70 per cent. The scarcity of certain iron goods which was experienced during the first months of the war, more probably from the congestion of the railways than from any direct shortage of raw material, disappeared gradually with increased production and improved railway service, with the result that most finished goods, which had shown a tendency to advance in price, again needed at the end of the year. Another reason for the market developing in this direction lay in the fact that the Rhinisch-Westphalian works, though perhaps somewhat reluctantly, generally completed their contracts entered upon before the war broke out at very low prices. Thereby a quantity of cheap goods continued to come upon the market and kept down prices. At the beginning of the year, when all the old contracts had been completely disposed of, prices somewhat improved, and bar iron was sold about the middle of January at a figure averaging 110 marks per ton. Taking it all round, the iron and steel works, within their reduced capacity, may be said to be fairly employed; of finished goods, the demand is best for bar iron, thin plates, and some steel castings, fairly satisfactory for railway material for the permanent road, less so for tubes and heavy plates, and poorest for wire and shape iron, for which latter a rise in price is understood to be under contemplation. Owing to the relatively satisfactory degree of employment, referred to, of the iron and steel works, and to the higher price already maintained for some leading lines and contemplated for others, the German iron industry is regarded as in a comparatively satisfactory state. To speak of a great state of the market would, however, be exaggeration, for it must be remembered that the higher prices for the different goods do not by any means signify a direct additional profit for the works, but only serve to establish a better proportion between cost of production and selling price, and the former has in many cases risen far more than the latter. A condition of full employment at good prices only prevails at those works which in times of peace devoted themselves to the manufacture of military requirements; most other works are content if they, during the

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A gun metal watch valued at \$10 was stolen from a work-bag left in a garden in Macdonnell Road by Miss Faughan.

Clothing worth \$78 and \$10 in subsidiary currency is reported to have been stolen by thieves from a house in Wu Ma Street.

For embarking \$3.60, the property of Nyan Luk, rickshaw driver, Kowloon, a rickshaw coolie was sent to prison for three weeks.

Mr. J. R. Wood, Acting Senior Magistrate and Mr. Lindell, second Magistrate took their seats at the new Magistracy this morning.

J. S. Morrison, mate of the s.s. "Wing On," complaining that while the vessel was alongside the wharf on Saturday he had stolen from his cabin a watch and gold filled chain with diamond badge appended, valued at \$75.

The fatal case of plague reported from Shanghai during last week brings the total for the season to five, a very small number compared with last year's figures to the same date. One fatal case of diphtheria and two of smallpox, of which one was fatal, were the only other notifications.

While he was serving a female customer at the On On pawn shop, 26 Wellington Street, about 7 p.m. last night, a Chinese accountant states that a man entered the shop offering in pledge what appeared to be a gold watch. At the same time he searched off the counter four gold buttons and dashed out of the shop. A chase ensued but the thief was not caught.

The Chinese baseball team from Honolulu, which is to play the All Filipino team at Manila for the Baseball Championship of the Far East, has arrived here. The party which is staying at the Astor House Hotel, comprises twelve players and two managers, and leaves for Manila tomorrow. After trying conditions with the Philippine team will go to Shanghai and compete in the Far Eastern Olympics.

An armed robbery is reported to have taken place last evening in one of the villages of the Tai Wan district, in charge of Sgt. Glendonning. Only a few weeks ago robbers attacked two aged villagers and seriously injured them with bamboos, so severely in fact, that the miscreants are regarded as a desperate character. No details of the latest outrage are yet to hand except that five arrests have been made at Shan Si Po in connection with the affair.

A case in which extraordinary persistence in damaging trees and shrubs on Messrs. Judine, Matheson's estate at East Point, was brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy this morning. Two weeks ago a Chinese was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment for damaging shrubs on the estate. He was discharged on Saturday and today was brought before the Magistrate on a similar charge. Mr. Wood sent him back to jail for another fortnight with hard labour.

At the taking of Constabulary, Tientsin will be represented by more than one ex-resident, says the "P. and T. Times." In addition to Dr. Robin, there is Colonel James of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who is in charge of the Fifteenth General Hospital with the British troops on their way to Constantinople. The tent for the Hospital will hold 1,000 beds. The colonel has with him a large staff of British doctors, one of whom is an old Tientsin boy, Lieut. David Evans, M.B. Ch.B. B.; perhaps Dr. Shaw will also turn up at the same place. Colonel James was once stationed in Tientsin.

THE SHANGHAI RACE MEETING.

Under date Wednesday, April 21, the "N.C. Daily News" says—

From the early hours of the morning the weather was clear overhead; but, after the recent heavy rain the course was dead (probably by drowning). With very few exceptions the gallop took place on either track, but the performances were so much of general average that it was difficult to make distinctions.

Boonie Boy was the first pony to come under notice, and it is said that his record time of 2:18, with last quarter in 32.3 sec., is at least a couple of seconds over the mark. At any rate, it was a good finish.

St. Durk went 17 miles in 2:07.4, last quarter 32.2, and Sir Victor a similar distance in 2:07.2, last quarter 32 sec.; but both of these ponies seem to prefer a dry course. Island was galloped 15 miles, with rocky up. He finished very strongly, with final quarter-mile in 32.2 sec. Bousfield again made good time, covering a mile in 2:15.2, last half-mile in 1:05.2, last quarter 33.2 sec. Weyfield and Loofted went a mile in company in 2:21.1, last quarter 33.2 sec.; and Weyfield, from the same stable, went a mile in 2:21.3, last half-mile 1:06, last quarter 32 sec.

Of the old ponies, Concession showed good form in a gallop over the Champions' distance in 2:20, last half-mile 1:05.1, last quarter 32.4. Mubata—old stage—won, like the former, by a margin in the spring, and confirmed previous training form by travelling a mile in 2:10.3, last half-mile 1:05, final quarter 31.3 sec. Curfield went a mile in 2:12.1, last half-mile 1:05, and last quarter 32.3.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SPORTING.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

RESERVE V. SHROPSHIRE.
At King's Park on Saturday, a league match was shot off between a League Team from the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Reserve League Team, resulting in a win for the Reserve by 82 points. The weather was dull and a slight westerly wind made the shooting at times rather erratic. The scores are—

RESERVE	SHROPSHIRE
Mr. Carmichael	300 500 600 TL
Mr. Mackay	31 31 31 93
Mr. Bannerman	31 31 31 93
Mr. McLennan	31 31 31 93
Mr. Tolson	31 31 31 93
Mr. Lyon	31 31 31 93
Mr. Hamilton	31 31 31 93
Mr. Watson	31 31 31 93

Leve 4 for use of aperture sights..... 798
Total..... 697

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY	RESERVE
Lieut. Hughes	31 31 31 93
Sergeant Small	31 31 31 93
Moore	31 31 31 93
Colton	31 31 31 93
Col. Sgt. Gardiner	31 31 31 93
Sergeant Davis	31 31 31 93
Norman	31 31 31 93
Corpl. Morris	31 31 31 93

The shooting did not start till 3 p.m. which as the day turned out later made the shooting at 600 yards very difficult, as the light faded badly. By 5.00 yds. it was bad for those lying down last. The target at times was obliterated, and this rapidly developed at 600 yds. Otherwise an earlier start and both sides would have shown a considerable improvement.

R. N. Dockyard Rifle Club.

The R.N. Dockyard Rifle Club held a shoot at Tai Hang on Saturday for the National Rifle Association's silver badge. The competitors found the wind very tricky at 600 yards, and the scores at this range were consequently very ordinary. The scores were as follows—

R. N. DOCKYARD RIFLE CLUB	RESERVE
T. R. Day	27 27 27 81
E. J. Connors	31 31 31 93
J. Tooker, jun	31 31 31 93
H. R. J. Elson	31 31 31 93
A. J. J. Brock	31 31 31 93
Mr. Brock	31 31 31 93
Mr. Ponsford	31 31 31 93

The Club Championship, awarded for the highest aggregate of the best twelve shoots in competition games during the season, goes for the second year in succession to Mr. E. J. Elson, whose average was 82. Mr. Brock was second, with an average only a slight degree smaller, and Messrs. Day and Connors third and fourth. With the Championship goes the Donaldson Badge, presented by the R.N. Dockyard. Elson has now secured this three times in succession.

Peak School Sports.

The Peak School children were present in force with their parents and friends on Saturday afternoon for the sports at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Claud Evers, on the occasion of the School Sports. The weather was ideal, and both boys and girls were full of enthusiasm. Mr. Severn generously dispensed tea and refreshments to all comers.

The sports, which had been arranged at very short notice, were keenly contested. Much amusement was occasioned when Mr. Severn organized a Flat Race (Handicap) for all the gentlemen present. The winners were Mr. R. C. Barlow, the Rev. Mr. Hickling and Lt. Danby coming in second (dead heat).

The thanks of the Peak School children are due to Mr. Severn, Mr. Ralphs (who distributed the prizes), Miss Skinner (first prize) and Mrs. Hickling (second prize). The winners were Mr. R. C. Barlow, the Rev. Mr. Hickling and Lt. Danby coming in second (dead heat).

The proceedings closed with hearty cheers and the singing of the National Anthem by children and visitors.

LAWN TENNIS.

Saturday's Results.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—F. A. Redmond beat W. E. Ford 6-1, 6-3, 7-5. S. E. Green beat Capt. Hatterly Smith 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

SINGLES.—"A" Class.—W. H. Vireash (over 45) beat M. A. Mans (rec. 20) 6-7, 8-6, 6-3. E. Abraham (over 15) beat St. Antony (over 25) 6-3, 7-5.

Handicap Doubles.—Hatterly and Murphy (catch) beat Dr. Koch and E. O. Hutchison (rec. 15/1) 7-5, 7-5.

Professional Pairs.—H. A. Nisbet and H. R. Phillips beat J. R. Wood and R. E. O. Bird, 6-4, 6-2.

ROYALTY C.C. TOURNAMENT.
Mixed Doubles Miss Long and Chuyvat (over 40) beat Miss Mead (rec.) 6-2, 4-6, 6-1; Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth (rec.) beat Mr. and Mrs. Stevens (over 15) 6-4, 6-1; Mrs. Crappell and Jefferys (over 15) beat Miss Neave and Raiton 6-1, 7-5.

Scratch Pairs.—Shalcker and Chuyvat beat Clements and Blackburn, 7-5, 8-6. Handicap Single "B"—E. Long (over 40) beat R. A. Forsyth (over 15) 6-2, 6-2. Right (rec. 3/5) beat A. A. Fyfe (rec. 3/5) 6-2, 6-1.

Handicap Single "A"—Blackburn beat Silver, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Mr. C. O. Regulus complains that while his luggage was being removed from the s.s. Kwong Tak to 68 China Road he lost or had stolen a wooden box containing two sporting guns and other articles to the value of \$101.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are apt to be subject to disorder of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any natural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

EYE-WITNESS' VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE YPRES FIGHTING.

MAGNIFICENT BRAVERY OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE YORKSHIRES.

GERMANS SINK MORE NEUTRAL SHIPS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MAGNIFICENT GALLANTRY OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH.

LONDON, April 25, 5.30 p.m.

The Eyewitness at Headquarters, in a vivid narrative of the fighting around Ypres, says magnificent gallantry was displayed by the British troops, especially in the capture of the most important position, Hill Sixty. He says this was a mere episode in the Allied operations, but will nevertheless go down to history as among the finest exploits of British troops. Officers affirm that the German bombardment of the hill was far worse than that preceding the attack by the Prussian Guard in November. The hill is only 250 yards by 200 in area, and on it the Germans during four days and a half hurled tons of metal and high explosives. Sometimes the hilltop was wreathed in clouds of poisonous fumes, yet the gallant British infantry stood firm, though the trenches were so filled with the bodies of their dead comrades that the reinforcements had to climb over their prostrate forms. Nevertheless the British, including the wounded, are extremely cheerful, for they know that the important hill cost the Germans far heavier losses. Field-Marshal French telegraphed to the troops his very heartiest congratulations on their success. He said a very valuable object had been attained, the operation was very skilfully planned and conducted, and the troops behaved with their customary courage, endurance and tenacity.

EYE-WITNESS' VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE YPRES FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 25, 6.25 p.m.

The official Eye-witness at the British Headquarters writes that Ypres is again the centre of interest. In order to make the story clear it is necessary to go back to the attack on Hill Sixty, which is a gentle swell in the ground in an open space of plough land surrounded on all sides with woods. The hill overlooks the low ground south-east of Ypres, and was therefore of great value to the enemy as an artillery observation post. Hence its possession has been contested over and over again, and it is, seamed with innumerable trenches and saps. Both the British and the Germans have latterly been engaged in mining but we constructed them the most rapidly and consequently forestalled the enemy, firing seven mines simultaneously. The result was in the words of a soldier, "like a transformation scene." Trenches, parapets and sand bags disappeared, and the ground assumed strange shapes. Here were craters, there mounds of debris. While the columns of smoke and dust were still in the air the British sprang from their trenches and rushed to the gaping craters. No Germans were left where the mine actually exploded, but in the neighbouring trenches the British infantrymen witnessed an extraordinary scene.

Many of the Germans were surprised in their shirt sleeves, without their equipment, and stunned and bewildered they were subjected to a rain of hand grenades. This caused a panic, and shouting and cursing they fell over one another, and fought to gain the exits from the trenches. Some in the rear, maddened with terror, drove their bayonets into the bodies of their comrades ahead. This was only a momentary glimpse of the British infantrymen before they attacked the enemy with the bayonet, burst through a maze of trenches, poured into the mine craters, and seized the communication trenches, until finally they were stopped by barbed wire and machine-guns. Then the real struggle began when the Germans had recovered from their surprise. The hill formed the salient of exposed fire from three sides, and the German gunners soon took advantage of this, and the whole position became obscured in the smoke of bursting shells.

In the meantime, our batteries supporting the attack had opened a terrific cannonade, which was maintained all night long. The scene in the darkness was grand in the extreme. From along the British line could be seen the flashes of the shells, the sound of the guns firing being so nearly continuous as to resemble musketry. The British under this fire had to work erecting parapets towards the enemy, and blocking the communication trenches. Nor were the German infantry idle. Advancing into the communication trenches they threw bombs over the barbed wire into the craters, to the crumbling sides of which the British were clinging with difficulty.

The action culminated in two massed attacks by the Germans, but these were defeated, principally by the British machine guns, some of which were rushed up on motor-cycle side-cars. Despite their heavy losses, for the hillside was piled with dead Germans, the enemy continued their pressure during the whole of Sunday. The British reinforcements arrived in the evening, and swept the Germans from all parts of the hill. The bombardment recommenced in the evening with almost its old intensity, but the British position is now secure.

The severe cannonade was maintained on Monday. There was no infantry attack, but the Germans were now shelling heavily the whole area of the Ypres. The enemy on Tuesday launched a heavy concentration of artillery. Hour by hour the fire grew heavier, and guns of 42 and 25 centimetres bombarded Ypres itself, but there were not many casualties, although fifteen children who were playing in a street were killed. The bombardment of Hill Sixty grew heavier in the evening. Hostile infantry was assaulted, but they soon discovered that the spirit of the British was unbroken by the high explosives to which they had been subjected. The British machine-guns again did tremendous execution, and the attack was repulsed. Another at 8 o'clock in the evening met the same fate, yet the Germans did not admit defeat. Hand-grenade parties all night long made repeated efforts, alternating with the bombardments. The fighting in the labyrinth of trenches was almost indescribable, and was continually moving backwards and forwards. The British on Wednesday held the position except at one point, from which the Germans were driven. In the afternoon, but high explosives and asphyxiating shells were mined on the German side, and the German field guns to close range, but, nevertheless, the cannonade diminished in the evening, and the British infantry were firmly established in the captured position.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPLENDID WORK BY H.M.S. TRIUMPH.

London, April 26, 1.30 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent aboard H.M.S. Triumph telegraphs that the ship entered the mouth of the Straits of the Dardanelles and opened fire with her 7.5 in. guns at a Turkish trench at the western end of Gallipoli at a range of 7,000 yards. After half an hour's bombardment the Triumph proceeded further up the Straits in search of another trench. Another position, with howitzers, dropped sixteen shells around the ship, and three struck her, inflicting trailing damage, and wounding only two men. The Triumph silenced the battery a few minutes after its position was located, and then resumed the bombardment of the enemy's trenches.

HOW THE GERMANS USE ASPHYXIATING VAPOUR.

London, April 26, 1.30 a.m.
 The Eye-Witness in the North of France states that in the German attack on Boesinghe he is of opinion that the Germans did not use special asphyxiating shells, but a kind of vapour was projected from the German trenches by some means as yet unknown. The Allies had previously noticed that something unusual was in progress behind the parapet of the enemy's trench, in which openings had been made. The Germans waited for a favourable wind to expel under pressure fumes which are identified as proceeding from chlorine gas. The Allies were amazed on seeing thick clouds of blackish fog moving in their direction. The Germans, profiting by the momentary confusion, issued from their trenches, supported by artillery fire. The leading Germans wore masks, permitting them to cross the infected zone.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS BY THE ALLIES.

London, April 25, 4.45 p.m.
 A Paris communique states: Our counter-attacks in Belgium are being continued successfully and in close co-operation with our Allies. The Germans who made their attack with two Army Corps, continued to employ asphyxiating gases. Some of their projectiles, which were unexploded, contained large quantities of the gas.
 We made appreciable progress northward on the right bank of the Yser Canal. The British, despite the violent counter-attacks reported yesterday, maintained all their positions. On our right, we stopped a trench in Argonne, taking prisoners and two machine guns. The Germans on the Heights of the Meuse moved a whole division against a column trench on a front of less than a kilometre. At this onset they bent our front line, but they themselves were forced backwards by a counter-attack.

NORTH OF YPRES.

London, April 26, 12.25 a.m.
 The Paris evening communique states that north of Ypres fighting continues in favour of the Allies.
 The German attack at several points the British from north, south, northeast and south, but gained no ground. We progressed on the right bank of the Yser Canal by vigorous counter-attacks. Elsewhere there is nothing noteworthy.

THE LATEST CASUALTIES.

London, April 25, 8.20 p.m.
 Killed:—W. W. Barling, C. F. Barnett, W. Boone, A. Hath, L. G. Playfair, A. M. E. Swaby, Capt. B. Wyndham.
 Wounded:—E. C. Miles, G. Beylis, G. Borland, A. E. Barnett, A. Cheatham, F. Comely, H. Crip, W. E. Cunningham, J. Derbishire, C. W. Dixon, (K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry), H. Duo, C. R. Dudgeon, W. O. Edwards, W. O. Field, F. W. Hammond, G. H. Kent (Yorkshires), A. N. Lewis, R. Marinas, Capt. R. Milbank (Wellingtons), W. P. Paterson, A. D. Playford, H. A. Poland, W. Ramsay, T. Rutton, T. F. Upton, Lieut. R. Way, (K.O.Y.L.I.) E. M. Webb, T. Wills, H. F. Westmacott, P. Wills, F. J. Wyley, F. Yates, C. T. Young, C. Revir, H. V. Corbett, A. Gilly, C. R. Henderson, S. Maurice, N. Mosley, D. O'lorke, C. E. P. Sankey, J. B. Sidebotham, E. G. Stocker and B. Whitstone.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK NEUTRAL VESSELS.

London, April 25, 3.15 p.m.
 German submarines sank the Norwegian barques "Eva" and "Oscar" in the North Sea and directed the Danish steamer "Anna" to pick up the crews, who were brought to Burntisland.
 The Germans seized the Danish steamer "Nidaros", making for Grimsby with dairy produce, and took her to Port Island, Srit.

AN IMPORTANT RUSSIAN CAPTURE.

London, April 25, 3.15 p.m.
 A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russians' capture of Hill 1001 is important as it will greatly facilitate the conquest of the Ussok Pass as it reduces the significance of Hill 992, which is still held by the enemy.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM.

London, April 25, 3.15 p.m.
 A telegram from Amsterdam states that German activity in the movement of her troops in Belgium is comparable with the early days of the war.

ENDLESS TRAINS OF GERMAN DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The extent of the German losses in Flanders is shown by the endless trains of dead and wounded which have been passing through Bruges all week. Thousands have been buried in the great military cemeteries at Moorslede and Hasselt.

THE CANADIANS IN ACTION.

A BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE.

London, April 24.
 The Press Bureau, in a statement, says the fight for the ground where the Germans penetrated between Steenstraete and Langemark continues. The loss of this part of line laid bare the left of the Canadians, who were forced to retire in order to keep touch with the right of the neighbouring troops.
 In the rear of the latter there had been four Canadian 4.7 guns, which thus passed into the hands of the enemy.
 Some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance. They recaptured the guns and took a considerable number of prisoners, including a Colonel.
 The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GERMAN REPRISALS.

BRITISH OFFICERS IMPRISONED IN BARRACKS.

London, April 24.
 The Press Bureau has issued a telegram received from the American Ambassador at Berlin giving a list of British Officers placed under arrest as reprisal for the treatment accorded to the crew of a German submarine.
 The list consists of 7 Captains and 32 Lieutenants who are among the pick of the British Army. They are from the Guards, the Horse Guards, Dragoons, Lancers, Hussars, Dragoon Guards, Life Guards, the Irish Regiment and the Gordons, and they include Captain Robin Grey of the Flying Corps, Lieutenant the Master of Salzoun (eldest son of Lord Saltoun), Lieut. Gochen (son of the ex-Ambassador to Berlin) and Lord Garlick.
 The officers are placed under arrest in barracks at Magedburg, Burg, Torgau, Cologne and Karlsruhe.

THE "ACTIVE" GERMAN NAVY.

German newspapers contain boastful articles asserting that the whole of the German fleet has several times cruised in the North Sea without meeting any British vessels.
 The *Vossische Zeitung* says that a German Admiral told the Captain of a Norwegian steamer that the German fleet had only one desire, namely, to meet the British.

THE "DESPISED" AWARD FOR COUNT ZEPPELIN.

London, April 24.
 Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that the Kaiser has presented Count Zeppelin with the Iron Cross of the First Class.

(Havas Service.)

Paris, April 24.
 French stock now stands at 72.75.
 Cairo:—Khalil, who attempted to assassinate the late Sultan, has been hanged.
 Stockholm:—A German submarine torpedoed the Finnish steamer "Frank". The crew were saved.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.)

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, March 25.
 THE SCOTTISH SCOTTISH.
 One day at the end of last week a German shell struck the headquarters of the London Scottish with disastrous results. The orderly room-sergeant was killed; the popular adjutant, Captain C. H. Campbell, of the Cameron Highlanders was wounded; another officer lost an eye, and several of the staff were hurt. Since the battalion went out, its total casualties in killed, wounded, and missing amount to nearly 700. Numerous drafts have been sent in reinforcement, and the strength at the front has been maintained. Including the original battalion, they have raised 5350 men. Of these well over 200 have been "presented" to Highland regiments.

THE BANNANS AND THE KILT.
 There is a bit of a tiff between the War Office and the Town Council of Glasgow. It is all about the costumes of the "bantam" battalion that is being raised in the city, by the way, the Lord Provost objects to the title "bantams," he does not consider it polite. The War Office wants to clothe them in trousers; possibly it sees its way to a good offer for a quantity of trousers known to the trade as "small men's." On the other hand, Glasgow Town Council demands the kilt, and expresses the opinion that men rising from 5 feet 2 inches will look better and bigger in the kilt than in any other garb. But consideration, it might be suggested, is demanded for the kilt: how will it look on a battalion in which men of 5 feet 2 inches are giants? On this nothing was said by the members of the Town Council, but we have an uncomfortable feeling that in these circumstances the garb of Old Gael will not be displayed to the best advantage. The other week a man of science, descending on the suitability of small men for soldiering, pointed out that the difference in stature between a tall and a short man is almost entirely in the legs. The trunk maintains a pretty uniform length, and the man of 5 feet 2 inches differs from the man of 5 feet 8 inches in having six inches more of leg. It follows that the question can be more particularly asked: Can the kilt look well on a man with short legs? Such a man, having the average size of trunk, will require a full sized kilt, with the result that the interval between the kilt and the ground must be brief. It may be said with confidence that a short-legged man, dwelling in a healthy land, would never have adopted the kilt, for obviously if the garment is not to become bedraggled it must be carried by a gentleman with a sufficiency of shank to bear it clear of health of natural growth, say about 14 inches.

H.L.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH.
 Weel done Lizzy! ye braw young hizzie, it's ye that's busy toakin' thae shells, twal' miles an' more, lass, out frae the shore, lass, openin' the door, lass, o' th' Dardanelles.
 Eh! but Sir Francis, his heart just dances—they take his fancy the way they bum.
 Up frae below, to Plymouth Hoe, lass, he'd like to go, lass, and beat his drum.
 An' t'ossin' thae shells, for auld sake's sake, Lizzy, it'll be a wicker Lizzy.
 He learned the boys, Lizzy, to leave the add'nal 'Lizzy' an' 'Lizzy' lass!
 Lizzy, for a' their crack, Lizzy!
 Was half of the noise.
 An' 'mick' Queen Bess, Lizzy, wif the ruffs to her dress, Lizzy, your snoodless Lizzy, she's proud the day—
 Tho' she was aye queer Lizzy, an' awfu' near, Lizzy, an' 'm no' that clear, Lizzy, just what she'd say.
 J. B. in "Westminster Gazette."

ARMY CONTRACTING FAVORITE.
 We are told that Army contractors are making big profits, and in this connection it is interesting to note that one fortune amassed by Army contracting has arrived.

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THE KING'S UNIFORM.

MR. WOOD ON THE "CORRECT THING."

Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's morning speaking to Mr. Leo D'Almada—who appeared in Court in the uniform of a sergeant in the Special Police Reserve, said he thought it was not correct for him (Mr. D'Almada) to appear in uniform, unless he had the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. D'Almada pointed out that he was wearing the uniform because he was in duty bound to do so. He was in the same position as members of the Volunteers and Reserves, who appeared before his Worship. They were wearing the King's Uniform as much as he was. It was only a matter of convenience.
 Mr. Wood said he would consider the point whether it was correct for Mr. D'Almada to appear in uniform unless he was prosecuting in an official capacity.

for well over a hundred years. The late Mr. William Forbes of Callendar House, Falkirk, is just announced to have left personality amounting to over £700,000, and landed property of about 60,000 acres situated in four Scottish counties. The founder of the fortune of the family went to London from Aberdeen in the middle of the eighteenth century, and discovered a gold mine in what was then the new process of copper-ore situated in those days, he invested a considerable portion of his fortune in land. When the semi-bankrupt York Buildings Company, which took over the forfeited estates of the Jacobite lords and lords who were out in the '15 were selling off their property, he then Mr. William Forbes went to Edinburgh and was topographer to the Earl of Linlithgow's Calendar and Almond estates. And the successors of this old coppermine have evidently been careful guardians of the fortune.

A SHIRE SOCIETY AGENT AND THE WAR.
 In the course of an address delivered in Glasgow, Mr. W. E. Souter, agent in Western China of the National Bible Society of Scotland, described a lecturing tour which he took through New Zealand and South America on behalf of the society before coming to this country. He arrived in the northern part of New Zealand just as the war had been declared, and he saw much of the formation and training of the contingents of troops raised there. A finer set of men he says could not meet with anywhere. In every town and village the people were stirred, and all were determined to support the Mother Country in what they regarded as a righteous cause. The women were just as energetic in organizing relief as they were in the Homeland. On leaving New Zealand he went to South America, where he addressed a number of meetings in various centres. He then went to the Falkland Islands, and was there when the British Squadron engaged the Germans and sank their ships. When he landed on the Falklands just before the engagement, he said, it was a time of great tension there. By the arrival of the British ships they were saved from almost certain death. Without doubt the German ships would have been destroyed. The Germans might have given the islanders half an hour to haul down their flag, but he was pretty certain that the Governor, a stout Aberdonian, would not have done so. Mr. Souter said he saw part of the battle from a hill top, and he heard the firing for a considerable time. Then the ships began to smoke, and he saw the Germans being driven back by one. He had the sad duty of burying some of the brave fellows who fell in the fight.

A PARENTS DUTY.
 YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right, is no sign that they are not. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cured immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

JAPANESE RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

London, April 24.
 President Poincaré, says, Reuter's Paris correspondent, has visited the Japanese Red Cross Hospital. His Excellency was received by the Japanese Ambassador and Madame Ichi, and the nurses in the costume of the Red Cross organisation. The President inspected the wards, being conducted by the chief surgeon, and he conversed with the wounded.

GERMAN CREDIT IN AMERICA.

London, April 25.
 The *Vorlesende* publishes an official statement which says that American bankers have taken up nine monthly exchange bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of strengthening German credit in the United States.

ENGLISH F. A. CUP FINAL.

London, April 24.
 In the final for the English Football Association Cup, Sheffield United beat Chelsea by 3 goals to nil at Manchester.

INDIAN STUDENTS' SUCCESSSES.

London, April 24.
 Three Indian students, Birsatra Dey, Mian Khan, and Emon Sanjani, have graduated as Bachelors of Science and Engineering at Glasgow University.

THE KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

Archbishop of Canterbury's Decision.

London, April 24.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his decision on the Kikuyu controversy, says the Diocesan acts rightly in sanctioning, when circumstances seem to require, admission to Holy Communion of a devout Christian to whom the ministrations of his own Church are for the time inaccessible. On the other hand, no sanction can be given to the acceptance of communion by members of the Church of England at the hands of an unepiscopally-ordained minister. The joint Communion service at Kikuyu, though open to no criticism under the circumstances, must not be regarded as establishing in any way the principle of inter-Communion.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.
 Pte. A. Lamberton joined the Corps on 25th April, and was posted to Scout Company.

MEDICAL ORDER.
 Every member of the Corps sleeping at Headquarters or at the former German Club must use the mosquito net supplied to him.

PARADES.
 Parades for Tuesday, 27th instant—5 p.m.—Civil Service Co.—Table "C"; M.G. Course on Kennedy Road Range; 5.10 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co.—Table "C" M.G. Course at Kwai Tsing Dock. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m.—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co.—10 p.m. drill with mules at Headquarters. Right Section M.G. Co.—Lecture at Headquarters. Scout Company—Squad and Company drill at Happy Valley. Full in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special train. Remainder, nil.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Orders by Major Wakeman, O.C.H.E.V.R.

PARADES.
 A, B and C Companies (with the exception of those members on duty with the main guard), will parade at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, April 27th, and Friday, April 30th, in the road between the Law Courts and the Cricket Ground. Dress drill order.

D Company will parade under Company Sgt-Maj. Cooke at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, April 28th. Dress drill order.
 Recruits will parade under Company Sgt-Maj. Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on April 28th and 29th and May 2nd. Dress drill order.
 Signallers will parade in Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, April 28th.

One infers a certain perplexity in newspaper offices as to the proper way of pointing Mr. Arthur Roberts' joke about his underwear. "They were laying a rest," said the witness, "they were laying a rest—rather tired." That is "The Times" version, also the "Daily Mail's." But the "Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" both make it "dread," and the cautious "Chronicle" gives: "They were dreadfully tired." Which was right? It was no light to them to recall that there is not the least reason why the word "tired" (being derived from "tie") should be spelt with a "y" at all.

Today's Advertisements

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THE

HOWITT & PHILLIPS COMPANY.

For Three Performances Only.

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THURSDAY, 29th April	The World Wide-Screening Farical Comedy CHARLEY'S AUNT
FRIDAY, 30th April	Last Performance Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of Major General F. H. Kelly, C.B. DAVID GARRICK Followed by the Great "DER TAG" by Sir J. M. Barrie. This one Act Play caused tremendous Sensation in London recently. 50 per cent of THIS NIGHT'S GROSS RECEIPTS will be given to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund for the Soldiers at the Front.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

384

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BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentle- men with English Family, in Kowloon.
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 Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
 Hongkong, April 26, 1915. 385

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TRUTHS

ABOUT TANSAN

—SOME POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING—

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NATURE'S MOST BOUNTIFUL GIFT— IS THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE

WATERS

THIS IS NO IDLE BOAST; IT IS SO

WILKINSON'S TANSAN secured 100% marks for purity at the Taisho Exhibition, this year.

WILKINSON'S TANSAN has won 3 Gold Medals this year.

WILKINSON'S TANSAN has been declared by Japan's leading Analysts (who have signed a statement to the effect)

"The Purest Natural Mineral Water in Japan"

has by means of the latest scientific process been proved to contain a larger percentage of Radium than any other known mineral water.

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EVERY DAY FOR GOOD HEALTH.

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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FROM	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via Suez, PANAMA, COLON, PORT SAID & NOBILIA	Capt. D. ARNOLD	27th Apr.	Freight and Passengers
CHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 28th May	Freight and Passengers
GORDON, via Suez, PANAMA, COLON, PORT SAID & NOBILIA	Capt. J. T. JEFFERY	27th May	See Special or Call
CHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGOYA & YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. H. SWAN, R.N.R.	28th May	Freight and Passengers

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E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

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In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KURE, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
S.S. 'SEATTLE MARU' Capt. T. Saito	14th May at 3 p.m.	
S.S. 'MEXICO MARU' Capt. N. Kobayashi	21st May at 3 p.m.	

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.
S.S. 'STU MARU' Capt. D. Fuchigami, Saturday, 1st May, at 7 a.m.

FOR PANSOL AND KURELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
S.S. 'DAIJI MARU' Capt. K. Murakami, Sunday, 2nd May, at Noon.
S.S. 'KAIJI MARU' Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Sunday, 2nd May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
S.S. 'SOSHI MARU' Capt. A. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 26th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).
S.S. 'SEIJO MARU' Captain Isomatsu, leaving on TUESDAY, the 27th April at 10 a.m.
S.S. 'DAIGI MARU' Captain S. Tokushige, leaving on SATURDAY, the 1st May at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fan. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Suez Canal at the Harbour Office.

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MAIL SERVICE
TO AUSTRALIA, VIA MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	28th April	15th May, at 10 a.m.
ALDENHAM	14th May	28th May, at 10 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	24th May	22nd June, at 10 a.m.
EMPIRE	24th June	17th July, at 10 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
AND APCAR LINE.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	on or about

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. 'HOLTON CASTLE' on or about 28th April.
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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
S.S. 'RIJUN MARU' For Moji & Kobe	15th May	
S.S. 'BORNEO MARU' For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	18th May	
S.S. 'HORO MARU' For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	9th June	
S.S. 'HAYRI MARU' For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	12th June	
S.S. 'RIJUN MARU' For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	8th July	

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DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MONGOLIA 27000 tons	27th Apr.	Freight and Passengers
KOREA 18000 tons	27th Apr.	Freight and Passengers
CHINA 18000 tons	27th Apr.	Freight and Passengers
MANCHURIA 27000 tons	27th Apr.	Freight and Passengers
SIBERIA 18000 tons	27th Apr.	Freight and Passengers
PERSIA 20000 tons	27th Apr.	Freight and Passengers
NILE 18000 tons	27th Apr.	Freight and Passengers

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

'THE SUNSHINE BELT'—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
S.S. MONGOLIA	Tuesday, 4th May, 1 p.m.	
S.S. PERIA	Tuesday, 12th May, Noon	
S.S. KOREA	Wednesday, 20th May, 1 p.m.	
S.S. SIBERIA	Tuesday, 1st June, 1 p.m.	

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the speed of the service, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the well-known expert. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Double electric heating lamps. Numerous appointments with wireless telegraph, P. & O. S. N. Co., 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 238-239, 240-241, 242-243, 244-245, 246-247, 248-249, 250-251, 252-253, 254-255, 256-257, 258-259, 260-261, 262-263, 264-265, 266-267, 268-269, 270-271, 272-273, 274-275, 276-277, 278-279, 280-281, 282-283, 284-285, 286-287, 288-289, 290-291, 292-293, 294-295, 296-297, 298-299, 300-301, 302-303, 304-305, 306-307, 308-309, 310-311, 312-313, 314-315, 316-317, 318-319, 320-321, 322-323, 324-325, 326-327, 328-329, 330-331, 332-333, 334-335, 336-337, 338-339, 340-341, 342-343, 344-345, 346-347, 348-349, 350-351, 352-353, 354-355, 356-357, 358-359, 360-361, 362-363, 364-365, 366-367, 368-369, 370-371, 372-373, 374-375, 376-377, 378-379, 380-381, 382-383, 384-385, 386-387, 388-389, 390-391, 392-393, 394-395, 396-397, 398-399, 400-401, 402-403, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-451, 452-453, 454-455, 456-457, 458-459, 460-461, 462-463, 464-465, 466-467, 468-469, 470-471, 472-473, 474-475, 476-477, 478-479, 480-481, 482-483, 484-485, 486-487, 488-489, 490-491, 492-493, 494-495, 496-497, 498-499, 500-501, 502-503, 504-505, 506-507, 508-509, 510-511, 512-513, 514-515, 516-517, 518-519, 520-521, 522-523, 524-525, 526-527, 528-529, 530-531, 532-533, 534-535, 536-537, 538-539, 540-541, 542-543, 544-545, 546-547, 548-549, 550-551, 552-553, 554-555, 556-557, 558-559, 560-561, 562-563, 564-565, 566-567, 568-569, 570-571, 572-573, 574-575, 576-577, 578-579, 580-581, 582-583, 584-585, 586-587, 588-589, 590-591, 592-593, 594-595, 596-597, 598-599, 600-601, 602-603, 604-605, 606-607, 608-609, 610-611, 612-613, 614-615, 616-617, 618-619, 620-621, 622-623, 624-625, 626-627, 628-629, 630-631, 632-633, 634-635, 636-637, 638-639, 640-641, 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